ANARCHY

of Congress to Define and Pos Overt Acts of It. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Several riends have said that the Congress cannot, ander the existing Constitution, lawfully meet a law to define the intentional killing

of the President as a felony—'anarchy in the first degree"—and to punish that offence upon conviction in a United States court. They have a nebulous idea that the Constitution would be violated if the United States passed such a law and asserted concurrent jurisdiction with the State in which the crime shall have been committed.

They rely upon some of the older cases which held that the United States did not

possess common-law jurisdiction of crimes; and that murder is a common-law crime. But the United States have frequently made to be crimes against the United States and provided for trial in their own courts.

Theft of public funds is a common-law offence and triable in the State courts: but by act of Congress, when those funds belong to the United States, the thief can be punished by the Federal courts. And, more, by act of Congress, if the thief be a military officer, he can be punished by a court-martial, without a jury, as in the Carter case. National bank defaulters are triable in Federal courts.

It is also said that to provide for the punishment by a Pederal court of one who murders a pt, without, at the same time providing a similar course for the murder of any citisen, would be to erect a privileged class. that our Presidents would be "privileged" above other citizens if the United States should create and exercise concurrent juris diction in case of their murder!

ere is the privilege? At common law death is the punishment of murder; and it is The criminal is robbed of no rights of defence by being put under Federal chastisement instead of that of the State; under no greater

And there seems to be sound reason for an act of Congress declaring that the murder of a President, or other high Federal officer, should be punishable in the Federal courts.

The murder of a private citizen almost pever affects the defence or weifare of the United States. That of a President is far more momentous in actual and probable consequences. It most gravely affects the whole Union, or imperils its defence.

Article III. of the Constitution provides that the judicial power of the United States shall extend to all cases. ""arising under the laws of the United States shall be a party."

If a law of the United States made the murder of a President a felony triable in a Pederal court, then the United States would be a "party" to the "controversy" over the prisoner's guilt or innocence. Its Presmble declares that the Constitution was ordained to provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty."

Section 8. Article I. authorizes the Congress

general welfare, and secure the blessings liberty. Section 8, Article I., authorizes the Congress provide for the common defence and flare of the United States. It is submitted that to murder a President, other great Federal officer, is one of the avest possible attacks upon the welfare and amon defence of the United States and of sir liberty.

gravest possible attacks upon the welfare and common defence of the United States and of their liberty.

If, in the judgment of the Congress its act declaring such murders to be felonies against the United States, punishable in the Federal courts, were passed. I should deem it a lawful exercise of power under the Constitutional provisions above cited. In a communication printed in The Sun, Sept. 26, I outlined an act of Congress defining will unurder of the President, or of certain high Federal officers, as a felony to be known as anarchy in the first degree, punishable with death upon conviction in a Federal court. Also a definition of another felony to be known as "anarchy in the scond degree," triable in the same court. The murder of a President or of the least important citizen is a grave crime; so far as the man killed is concerned it is equally grave to both of them. But that additional quality of "menace to the United States" which certainly exists in the murder of a President is absent in the case of the murder of an unknown tramp. The element of anarchy is lacking.

For these reasons the murder of a President is an exceedingly grave offence against the peace, welfare and defence of the United States. That being so, why should not the Congress recognize the superior heinousness of such a murder, give it a distinctive name, and provide for its punishment in a Federal court? The act I have suggested should have great noral effect by stamping with the parts horror it deserves, every murder of a high Federal officer.

BEFT. 27.

THE MISSIONARY'S JOKE.

Rev. Gifbert Reid's Confession and ure of the Chinese question has attracted such wide attention, through the American as loot. As your paper, along with others, has passed criticism on my views concerning loot, as well as on my own conduct in the matter. I write, not for the purpose of explaining away actual facts, but to help in the understanding of real circumstances. Now, I do not claim perfec-tion even as a missionary, nor do I believe that missionaries ought necessarily to be more perfect than others, but I trust I am black as I am painted Owing to much unctuous cant and misrepresentation in the criticisms on loot, I wrote last March the North China Herald an ironical con-ssion intended as a burlesque. It was nderstood in China, but from what I have bumor fell as flat as Mark Twain's latest

Without going into any lengthy defence I will say this much. The three houses from which I secured my "spoils of war" were those of high officials implicated in the Boxer uprising and imperial attack. Everything in these houses was officially confiscated; and what I secured was with consent of such thorities as a French General, the British nister and our American officers. Under these circumstances I have no quaims of conscience in what I did. I firmly believed that all such men (despicable wretches), who nearly encompassed our massacre, should be punished, and I did what I could oint out to the authorities where these ty men had lived. This was "the now and then" of my looting. All my denun-clations have been hurled only at the guilty

ringleaders and, so far as I know, justice allows no leniency in dealing with such. At the same time, I never lost my sympathy se who were really innocent. Hence, the section under American administra the looting of only two or three houses, while hundreds of my neighbors kept me busy in securing for them protection against indiscriminate looting. I have banners and tablets presented by Chinese as tokens of their appreciation of what I did for them,

one should remember that war was in progress, and we were still in the enemy's country. Pekin never surrendered, as it did in the war of 1800, but had to be captured by the less of many lives. It was not a case of penceably entering a friendly city on a mission of preaching the gospel. War, with its sad and horrible incidents, had begun and had to be carried on. I regret that such things must happen. I very much regretted that I was among the wounded bying in the hospital while it was being shelled from the palace grounds. The Imperial Government brought on the trouble, and we, caught in the trap, had to do many things contrary to our usage and professions, if we and those dependent upon its weter to be saved. The war was a most anomaleus one. Not morely were imperial troops engaged in the attack, but thousands of the people were among the combatants. The Government and city may be said to have joined the Boxers, whose one aim was our death. In this sense there were few in the city who were properly non-combatants. Pekin as a whole cuffered for complicity in crime.

to do many things contrary to the usual custom and spirit of missions. They became volunteer soldiers carrying the rife pointed at their fellow men. They built barricades and dug mines. They worked on Sunday as on week days. They devised plans for sending messengers through the lines, weaving for them strange things to say falsehoods in fact—should they fall into the hands of the imperial troops or the Boxers. They

of the imperial troops of the Bosera. They joined in helping on measures to kill. They joined in helping on measures to kill. They joined in helping on measures to kill. They prayed like the Psalmist for the destroction of their enemies. In many ways to their enemies. In many ways to their order of the word of the proprieties of an ordinary and placed life. One missionary, in fact, during the siege, was appointed chairman of "the loot committee." Instead of saying that the missionary was no part of the war and was criminal if he did what the military could do. I would say that he was very much in the warrather more than he wishes to be again.

While I acknowledge that the missional has been a second to be a second to

OUR SKILL WITH THE RIFLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have

read with interest your editorial of the 23d inst., as well as the letter from "Hawkeye" under date of the 23d inst. When the National Rifle Association of America was reorganized in the summer of 1900, it was thought best to endeavor to revive, if possible, international long-range contests. There had been no such contests since 1883, more than eighteen years ago. The matches of the National Rifle Association at the shorter ranges had been kept alive by the enterprising New Jersey State Rifle each year the Wimbledon cup, the Hilton trophy and the Soldier of Marathon had been ompeted for regularly, with the exception of the year of the Spanish-American War. During all these years no efforts had been made to encourage long-range shooting. Creed-moor had practically abandoned it. Walnut Hills practised but seldom, and the necessity for a long range had not been thought of for a long range had not been thought of sufficient importance to equip one at Sea Girt. I think during all these years that soo yards was the longest distance used in qualification for National Guardsmen. It is, therefore, quite apparent that those who had the courage to issue challenges to the world to send teams to compete for the Palma trophy and to accept the challenge for the revival of the Dollymount match with the Ulster Rifle Association of Ireland undertook a very large contract. The efficient ong-range shots of twenty-five years ago could hardly be expected to be in trim for a revival of the long-range matches. It became necessary, therefore, to depend largely upon the younger element, who had had very little practice and no training.

It fell to my lot to be selected captain of

both of the American teams this year, and this, in addition to the other duties of the executive officer of the meeting (which, by executive officer of the meeting (which, by the way, was the largest ever held in this country), was considerable of a task. We began in May, practising as faithfully as we could get the men together, the Washington contingent practising at the Ordway range. Those desiring to compete for places on the teams were summoned to Sea Girt about ten days before the opening of the meeting. and, under the instruction of Dr. S. I. Scott of Norwood, Md., and Lieut, William de V. Foulke of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, as coachers, devoted as much time as could be spared to the work. Every Saturday was so occupied up to the 1st of July, the work for the Palma trophy team being done with the United States magazine rifle, calibre 30, and the work for the Dollymount match first with a Winchester and later with a special Remington, made by them for the

and the work for the bollymount match first with a Winchester and later with a biet presented by Chinese as tokens of their appreciation of what I did for them, but I have not yet heard any complaint of the kind of scoting which I commended I live in a house which the owner urged me to occupy for protection against looting. He has provided the furniture and has wanted be rent, though I intend to compensate him of his kindness.

Taking cases of looting in themselves, ey conscience would heartily condemn many desires and view the matter as a whole, as in forced to reiterate the statement made in the Forum for July on The Ethics of Loot, that If there was wrong, it was in the war, not in the incidental result of the collection of spoils. I contend that looting was all foreigners in China. As it is, they will not attempt it again very soon, certainly not in Pekin.

The kin never surrendered, as it did in the war of 1860, but had to be curried by the loss of many lives. It was not a case of peaceably entering a friendly city on a mission of preaching the gooped way, with and had to be carried on I regret that such things must happen. I very much recretted by the loss of many lives. It was not a case of peaceably entering a friendly city on a mission of preaching the gooped way, with and had to be carried on I regret that such things must happen. I very much recretted that I was among the wounded lying in the health was among the wounded lying in the health was among the wounded lying in the health was a mong the wounded lying in the health while it was a work of the region of the collection of the way of 1860, but had to be carried on I regret that such that it was a mong the wounded lying in the health while it was a to a case of peaceably entering a friendly city on a mission of preaching the gooped war, with and had to be carried on I regret that such that was a mong the wounded lying in the health will be a such as a work of the collection o

accept the defeats as a sure incentive to vigorous work on the teams of 1902. At the same time, I believe that the defeats are a blessing in disguise and will stimulate the efforts to elevate rifle-shooting contests and the practice with the rifle in the United States, which has been the aim of those who have built up the Sea Girt range during the past fifteen years.

President National Rifle Association of America.

Passaic, N. J., Sept. 26.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Having read in your columns of the numerous dis-agreements on the servant question, I am tempted to add my theory of the matter. Having had ten years' experience as a "ser-vant," I can well add a few lines of the much spoken of difficulties. Now, I am not speak-ing against all mistresses, for there is no ruer saying than that there are good and bad among all. Of course there are vast num-bers of ignorant foreigners who try to lay down the laws to all of the people here who are true and authorized Americans, but they will come from their native villages to try

the nerves of all around them.

It therefore is not a problem that few Americans will bow or even lower themselves to be hired in anything of that description. to be hired in anything of that description. It is indeed beyond endurance for any refined girl to be in constant confinement and have coldness shown her on various occasions, for most women think "a girl lives entirely to work and she must sacrifice her life to such and forget all about her own pleasures and that she belongs entirely to her duties and that room for both dining and for the entertainment of her friends, if she even may be allowed to have some dear friend or relative occasionally visit her, which in all respects is a very menial place for any such. She is also on duty from early morn till late at night, toiling through life she goes; the allowance of a once-a-week day out is given her which consists of about four to five hours and to be home not a moment after 10 P. M., and in that way a girl of the present day slaves to make a living.

Now, is this what one might consider justice to a soul who must either do that or else look the world in the face and starve?

From my standpoint of view these everlasting talkative mistresses have so little to think about that they allow their minds to fill up with fault-finding material that is merely the fabrication of their own limaginations. I think that if these poor struggling bits of humanity were treated more kindly they would be model servants: but, alas, what would this bring the people to? I am sure that after a little consideration this world would be the possessor of really more girls of humanity were treated more kindly they would be model servants: but, alas, what would this bring the people to? I am sure that after a little consideration this world would be the possessor of freally more girls of homor and gratefulness, if the liberties were only of a different nature. But they must the seen and not heard, for they must allow their tengues to rest only when asked a question whereupon they may renly in the fewest words It is indeed beyond endurance for any refined

and shows a decidedly cold nature in house-wives.

Now, are we humble servants of this world slaves of the twentieth century?

We should have certain working hours. I suggest that to be on duty from 7 to 7 is long enough, after which we ought to be able to do as we liked without any questioning into the matter. We might volunteer, on certain occasions, to work after 7, but not day in and day out.

I trust that the readers of this will be more considerate to the "Servants of the World" in the future.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I Am glad to see that you are according space to the vexed question of domestic service, for it touches the very springs of the public peace and happiness. No man finds rest in a home disturbed by kitchen broils, nor can any housewife bring a sweet serenity to the family circle if she has wrestled all day with delinquent servants. Yet my candid belief s that the cause of the whole difficulty lies nore with the mistress than maid. The modern woman with her clubs, her athletics and social ambitions dislikes housework; in many cases she is not only incapable of doing it, but even of giving intelligent directions concerning it. As a result her demands are often unreasonable and unjust. For example, women with one maid often expect her to perform the duties of cook, laundress, housemaid and waitress with the same skill that they find in establishments where four women are employed to do the same work. The desire of some brides, marrying on a small income, to live up to their bandsome wedding gifts has wrecked many a peaceful

lousehold
I think any housewife who has ever tered with her own hands to the varied needs of a family will agree with me that it takes a high degree of skill and intelligence to make a perfect loaf of bread or cake, to bake or a perfect loaf of bread or cake, to bake or broil to a turn; that there is no hour of the day when she is not called upon to use her best fudgment in seemingly trivial things. Yet with all her mental superiority, coupled sometimes with a college education, the conscientious housewife, armed with the newest cookhooks, often comes to grief and is compelled to confess flat failure. If this be the practical working of a trained, observant mind in the kitchen, what on nonexpect from ignorant foreigners, who are illogical and unobservant, who enter the work as a last resort because nothing else is open to them. Knowing nothing of delicate cookery, they enter the homes of exacting women who are also ignorant of that gentle art, and the meeting about the hearthstone of the two negatives is not conductive to satisfied palates or serene tempers. When the family table depends wholly upon the chance knowledge of successive cooks, it suffers many vicissitudes, according to the training the various servants may or may not have received from former mistresses. Many employers look upon nerfect cookery as if it were intuitive among those who go out to service. They do not realize that where such qualification exists its due to the training of some former mistress, and that it is scarcely fair always to be the receiplent and never the promoter of this unquestioned good.

I have had experience as a housewife for eight years, and during that time I have never had experience as no housewife for eight years, and our table. We continue to entory year after year our favorite dishess cooked in uniformly dainty way. There is no domestic upheaval with each departure or new arrival. On the contrary without exception, my superior and they have so well trusted nor found so good a home. To illustrate how never had been so well run if was my fault, and not the maiden's. From that hour my sky began to clear, and thought I have continued to have a succession of untrained young girls, there has been needed at times to maintain this trangull home broil to a turn; that there is no hour of the day when she is not called upon to use her best

losophers decided long, long ago that we silent people do think. The mind, in a waking man, is always occupied with some object or some ideas, though, at times, in a lazy and hazy manner. If Mrs. K. J. B.'s question has any meaning at all, she wants to know whether we silent ones think as intensely and distinctly as her favorite talkers. This about our mental calibre, and modest, as well as tacturally, has prevented us from coming forth from our silent dens into the clarins light of The Sys.

Meanwhile, the silent contingent will readily submit to the verdict of any competent jury, provided that jury women are excluded. The common and common-sense people are, at any rate, on our side against the voluble takers. They believe that a great taker is seldom a good worker, and that he seldom speaks sense and to the purpose. Ninetsen out of every twenty eld saws and proverbs pronounce directly that the man who is silent or says little, thanks, feels and acts the more, I will select at random ninetsen such proverbs, and Mrs. K. J. R. may add the twentiet that speaks in favor of her taikers.

L. A flow of words is no proof of wighten. about our mental calibre, and modest", as

1. A flow of words is no proof of wishers.
2. A quiet longer shows a wise head
3. Its that is alleger gathers sames.
4. Deep givers move in allence, shallow brooks.

Silect men. like still unters, are deep. 5. Silent men. like blic where greatest sound.
6. Empty vessels make the greatest sound.
7. Light feelings speak, great once are dumb. The tongue of idle persons is never idle.
 A defuge of words and a drop of sense.
 Much cry and a little wool (as the colored said on being shown his new born haby).
 A close mouth catches no files.

12. Speech is the gift of all, but the thought of few.

13. Better say nothing than nothing to the purpose.

14. He cannot speak well that cannot hold his

tongue.

15. It is very seidom that a great talker hath either discretion or good manners.

16. One tongue is enough for two women.

17. Silence is the best ornament of a woman, but 18. Nature has given us two ears, two eyes and

one tongue; to the end that we see and hear more than we speak. 19. Think much, speak little, and write less. ONE OF THE SILENT CONTINGENT,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Referring to the controversy that has been going on in your columns for some time concern-ing "silence," I should like to say that. ing "stience." I should like to say that, "Silence is golden" when talking is but silver; therefore, this quotation proves that "slience" is a better quality than that of speech. The great thesar was afraid of silent men because they were thoughtful, and he was afraid of thoughtful men, because he know they would find out things that would be detrimental to him and his safety, as they subsequently proved. Brutus, if you read his history, was of a very thoughtful silent nature, it is said that every word had to be drawn out of him with the exception of when he made a speech in the Senate. Silent people certainly are great thinkers. "Give every man your ear, but few your tongue."

—Hamlet. OLIVER JOHN GINGOLD.

FLAVORED MEDICINES.

Peppermint Apparently the Favored Seasoning of Dectors Now.

'I haven't seen it stated anywhere that doctors hold a convention every six months to decide what flavor they shall add to medicines to make them palatable, but judging from prescriptions I am led to judging from prescriptions I am led to believe that they do something of the kind," said the drug clerk. "At any rate, there are styles in flavoring, just as there are styles in sleeves and pompadours. "At present peppermint is the real thing. Two-thirds of the prescriptions I put up nowadays are made pleasing to the taste by the addition of a harmless dash of pep-permint.

by the addition of a harmless dash of peppermint.

"Notwithstanding the popularity of peppermint, it is bound to lose its vogue in the course of a few months and be superseded by another essence. No flavor holds its own steadily for any great length of time. Take cinnamon, for instance. There was a time when that was all the rage and about a year ago half the medicine compounded smelled to heaven with cinnamon. Now you seldom hear of it in connection with a druggists' laboratory.

"Lavender is a nice flavor. I shouldn't be surprised if that was the fashion next introduced. It is more delicate than most of the perfumes used and is fully as efficacious in neutralizing the nastiness of the other drugs.

"One of the queerest fads I can recall in the seasoning of medicine was the sweet.

in the seasoning of medicine was the sweet pea flavor. A good many patients put up a protest against that. Sweet peas are all right in their place, and few are the people who do not like their odor, but there is a vast difference between the senses of smell and taste and what is pleasant to the olfactories may be nauseous to the palate. This came to be the case with sweet peas, and finally the doctors switched off from them and began to recommend cloves. Then came a period of six months when our prescription department smelled like in the seasoning of medicine was the swee

Then came a period of six months when our prescription department smelled like a clove factory.

"These pleasing flavors neither add to nor detract from the efficacy of a medicine, but many concections are so horribly bitter that some such concession to the stomach is necessary. I suppose that as a rule it doesn't matter to the patient what flavor is used, and the phase of the whole business that puzzles me is how do the doctors come to prescribe the same thing with such marked uniformity?"

MAINE GAME LAWS BROKEN. Complaints of the Killing of Moose and

Deer by Ponchers. BANGOR, Me., Sept. 28 .- Poachers are making havoc among the moose and deer in the north woods, and the Fish and Game Commissioners are trying to catch some

he ought to have a medal.

JOB FOR A BANK PRESIDENT. Mr. Norrish Explains How He Comes to Be Washing Bottles Just Now.

St. Paul, Sept. 28.—Richard Norrish, President of the Bank of Ortonville, Minn., is just finishing a contract for washing bottles in the bottling works of the Ortonville Bottling Company. He thus explains

ville Bottling Company. He thus explains how he comes to be doing the work:

"It was only by accident that I got to washing bottles. The manager of the bottling company. C. T. Lange, who is a personal friend of mine, remarked that he thought that I was the laziest man in town, and that it would be a good thing for me to suffer misfortune and to have to work for a living. I replied that if I did not have a cent and could get a job, I would never worry. Thereupon he made a proposition to put me to work in the hardest position he had in the bottling works for thirty days.

"If I put in ten hours a day for thirty consecutive working days he would pay me \$150, otherwise I was to forfeit that amount. My attorney, Mr. Farrington, was near at hand; I called him over and had a contract drawn, and went to work the following morning. It was a little tough for a day or two, but I soon learned how to run the machinery and enjoyed the work, though having my hands in cold water most of the time has given me the recommand.

the work, though having my hands in cold water most of the time has given me the rheamatism. However, if they have any more \$150 bets to make on my not being able to work, I am open for engagements.

Mr. Norrish was born in Devonshire, England, in 1844, and came to America a penniless had when he was 13. For five years he cut cord wood for a living, then went to clerking in a dry goods store. Here he remained for thirteen years. By this time he had saved \$2,500 and he then went to Ortonville, where he secured employment in a grain elevator. He made money in grain and in 1879 established the Bank of Ortonville. He never married, to which fact he attributes his good health.

Mr. Norrish has been Mayor of Ortonville several terms and being of English descent he is familiarly known as The Duke. He has always been a Democrat, and he says, "David B. Lell is my hore."

FUNNY BULL FIGHT AT JUAREZ.

shape to Performers, of Which the Bull Took Full Advantage. In the quaint old Mexican city of Juarez,

just across the Rio Grande from El Paso there was to be a builfight in the amphitheatre, almost in the shadow of the great eathedral. It was not to be a performance of the kind that horrifles visitors from the States with its persistent cruelty and occasional gore. Several Americans were to be entertained in a way that was intended to satisfy their sense of humor, as the Mexican managers understood that somewhat mystifying element in the composition of their neighbors across the Rio Grande.

The plan was that a stout post should be

erected in the centre of the great arena.

On the top was to be a horizontal crosspiece with four arms, and from the end of such beam would hang ropes. At the end of the ropes men would be suspended so that their toes would barely touch the sand As the crosspiece was on a pivot the men suspended from the ropes could by digging their toes into the earth send the wheel around at a rapid rate of speed. The bull was to be introduced into the arena in the usual way, and picadors and the other performers were to goad the animal toward the dangling men. But they were not to be left to the onslaught of the bull without protection. Mattresses were to be securely tied around the four chief performers, not reckoning the bull and these wrappings were to be of a flery red, so that the bull

would flercely attack them. It was a fine plan, but it did not work exactly as expected. It furnished amusement to the Americans that was not on the programme. The bull came into the amphi-theatre, which was crowded to the top of the circle by peons, all of them carrying clubs or other things wherewith to make a din that was deafening when matters went to please them and, indeed, whether they pleased or not. Picadors on horses drove the animal toward the centre of the arena, and the bull plunged forward headlong at the nearest victim.

The four men dug their toes into the soil, but the crosspiece refused to budge an inch. One of the suspended Mexicans was big and fat, and the Mexican on the other end of his beam was a little fellow. The result was that the crosspiece tipped up so much on one side and was so much depressed on the other side that it could not revolve. As the fat victim saw the bull lower his head and run at him he uttered a wild cry of despair.

At the impact the man went into the air about twenty feet, coming down with a jolt at the end of the rope, which held fast. Meanwhile his companions in misery were straining to get out their knives to cut the ropes, but before they could do so the bull was upon them, one after another He tossed them and chased them as they flew hither and thither, and the air seemed filled with red mattresses. Finally the horns of the bull became entangled in one of the mattresses, and bull, mattress and man were hidden in a cloud of dust kicked up by the infuriated animal.

Yells and cheers floated over the amphitheatre from the peons massed around; they thought it was all a part of the show. The clubs were whacked on the seats and against the barriers, as they excitedly leaned over and their shouts arose above the cries of the men in the centre and the bellowings of the bull. The Americans were convulsed.

At last the four men got out their knives cut the ropes and made a desperate dash for the barriers As these were, constructed for actual builfights, there were partitions built out from the inclosure and behind each was an exit leading to the outside of the building. It was intended that a matador, who was too hard pressed, should retreat behind the inclosure and of them. Information has been received that scores of deer have be n shot in the Moosehead Lake region and their carcasses left to rot in the woods, while big bull moose have been killed in many localities.

Should retreat cening the increase about a serious as soon as danger was past. For those places the men started, two of them for the same refuge of safety and both of them followed by the bull.

They fell, were trampled upon, rolled over and over, clambered to their feet

cases left to rot in the woods, while big built moose have been killed in many localities.

The Game Commissioners say that they will put a stop to this practice if they have to spend the entire game appropriation in the work, and they talk of prohibiting the carrying of arms into the wods in close time. Commissioner Carleton says that some of the guides are unfit to be in the business, and he proposes to weed them out, suspending their licenses.

These guides, he says, always have their hands out for bribes, and will let a sportsman do anything for \$6 100. He proposes to prosecute the guilty, whoever they may be, rich sportsmen or guides. The penalty for illegal moose killing has Just come to light in Piscataquis county, where a young French Canadian boy killed a big built in order, he says, to save human life. He says that the other day he saw a horse attached to a buggy coming along the road toward Greenville at a terrific pace. The horse was running away and in the buggy was a woman with an infant in her arms. Both were in danger of beging thrown out and killed.

Looking to see the cause of the horse's fright, the boy saw an immense buil moose racing after the carriage, with eyes ablazed and heavy antiers viciously swaying from guench the faster traveller would have overtaken the carriage and overturned it.

The boy raised his rifle, fired and the built fell dend in the road. The runaway was stopped half a mile further on and the woman and her baby were saved—both insensible from fright. Now, the question of \$1.000. The Greenville people think he ought to have a medal.

FOR A BANK PRESIDENT.

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LEAVES FRANKLIN ST., week days, at 5 P. M.
landing at CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, COLD
SPRING, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, HIGHLAND
and POUGHKEEPSIE Saturday lands at W. 129TH
ST., 5-30 P. M.

Hudson River by Daylight.

50° TO PROVIDENCE

from Pier 24 East River, daily except Sunday at 5 P. M. for Connecticut River Landings, connecting for Springfield, Holyotic, Northbrid and all New England points. Send for Blustrated folder.

Catalath, Hudson and Caxanchin Routs leave fast of Christopher et., every week day at 6 P. M., consecuting with Catalath Mountain, Duston & Alberty and Albary & Hudson Rullings.

Stenmbonts.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND.
PALL RIVER LINE, via Fall River and Newport, Lve. Pier 19, N. R., foot Warren St. Week days and Sundays 5:20 P. M. Strs. PRISCILLA and PURITAN. Orchestra on each.
PROVIDENCE LINE, via Providence. Leave Pier 18, N. R., foot of Murray St. Week days only at 6:30 P. M. Steamers PIL RIM and CONNECTICUT. Orchestra on each. 6200 P. M. Steamers PiLTRIM and CONNECTI-CUTT, Orchestra on sech.

STONINGTON LINE, via Stonington. Lvr. Plet 36, N. R., foot Spring St. Week days only 6:30 P. M. Strs. MAJNE and NEW HAMPSHIRE.

NORWICH LINE, via New London. Lvr. Plet 36, N.R., R. Spring St. Week days only at 3:30 P. M. Sits. CITY of LAWRENCE and CITY of WORKESTER. NEW HAVEN LINE, leave Plet 25, E. R., foot Peck Stp. Week days only 3:300 P. M. and 12:30 midnight. Strs. RICHARD PECK and C. H. NORTHAM.

PEOPLE'S LINE
ALBANY, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS.
Direct PAN-AMERICAN ROUTE with NEW.
YORK CENTRAL or West Shore R. R.
Steemers Adrondack or Dean Richmond leave Pier
\$2, N. R., foot Canal Street, at 6 P. M., week days
only, connecting with express trains for above points.

TROY BOATS.
Steamers SARATOGA or CITY OF TROY leave West 10th st. daily at 6 P. M., except Saturday. Sun day steamers touch at Albany. Dining Rooms on Main Deck. Searchlight Display.

Railroads.

NEW YORK CENTRAL.

St. Louis Limited
Western Express
Adfrondack & Montreal Ex.
Montres! Express
Pan-American Express
Buttalo & S. W. Special
Buttalo & S. W. Special

HARLEM DIVISION P.OS A. M. and 3:35 P. M. Daily, except Sunday littsfield and North Adams; Sundays only at

A. M.
Pullman cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.
Ticket offices at 113, 261, 415 and 1216 Broadway.
25 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Ave., 133 W. 12344
St., Grand Central Station, 128th St. Station and
135th St. Station, New York, 335 and 726 Fulton
St., and 106 Broadway. E. D., Brooklyn.
Telephone '900 35th Street' for New York Central
Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.
P. S. BLODGETT, GEORGE M. DANIELS,
General Superimendent. General Passenger Agent.

NEW YORK TO BOSTON SPRINCFIELD LINE,

TOSTON & ALBANY RAHLROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Lessee. Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth avenue and 42d street, New York, as follows: Leave.

New York. Springfield. Boston. 19300 noon. 2.46 noon. 3.30 P. M. 12.200 noon. 3.18 P. M. 5.40 P. M. 11.00 P. M. 7.27 P. M. 10.00 P. M. 11.00 P. M. 3.11 A. M. 10.00 P. M. 11.00 P. M. 11

New York and Boston all Rail.

N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. and connections.

From Grand Central Station.

Leave.

By way of

\$9.90 A. M. Hartford and Willimantle,

\$9.90 A. M. Springfield and Worcester,

\$3.00 P. M.

\$10.92 A. M. New London and Providence,

\$3.00 P. M.

\$10.92 A. M. New London and Providence,

\$3.00 P. M.

\$10.92 P. M. New London and Providence,

\$3.00 P. M.

\$1.90 P. M. All Line via Willimantle,

\$3.00 P. M. New London and Providence,

\$3.00 P. M. Springfield and Worcester,

\$3.00 P. M. New London and Providence,

\$1.00 P. M. Stringfield and Worcester,

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\$1.00 P. M. Stringfield and Worcester,

\$1.00 P. M. Stringfield and Worcester,

\$1.00 P. M. New London and Providence,

\$1.00 P. M. New London

Return service same hours and by same routes.
C. T. HEMPSTEAD, Gen. Pass. Agent.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD. Trains leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows, and 15 min. later foot West 42d st., N. R. '7 10 A. M. For interm, points to Albany & Mont'l. 10:30 A. M. Saratoga and Huffalo Express. '11:20 A. M. - Or Lake Mohonk & Catskill Min. Exp. '1:100 P. M. - Chicago Express. '1:100 P. M. - Chicago Express. '1:100 P. M. - Chicago Express. '1:10 A. M. - St. Louis. '1:100 P. M. - Chicago Express. '1:10 A. M. - St. Louis. '1:10 P. M. - Chicago Express. '1:10 P. M.

and South Ferry (time from South Fe

Week Days Sundays Easton Local 7 15 a m.
Easton Local 25 45 p m.
Seranton & Reading 10 10 a m.
Seranton & Reading 10 p m.
Mauch Chunk & Reading 10 p m.
ATLANTIC CITY 40 p m.
ATLANTIC CITY 5 40 p m.
ATLANTIC CITY 5 40 p m.
Lakewood & Barnegat 10 p m.
Lakewood & Barnegat 10 p m.
Lakewood & Brighton 10 p m.
N.Y.& Long Branch R.R. 8 30 a m.
N.Y.& Long Branch R.R. 11 30 a m.
N.Y.& Long Branch R.R. 13 5 p m.
N.Y.& Long Branch R.R. 15 30 p m.
N.Y.& Long Branch R.R. 530 p m.
N.Y.& Long Branch R.R. 530 p m.
N.Y.& Long Branch R.R. 530 p m. 9:00 a. m

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR FHILADELPHIA. 1-4-30, 17-80, 18-00, 19-00, 10-00, 11-30 A. M., 11-00 1-30, 13-00, 28-40, 14-00, 124-00, 14-30, 15-00, 77-00 17.30, 18.00, 19.25 P. M. 12.15 md. 17.30, 49.00, 19.25 P. M. 12.15 md. ALLTMORE AND WASHINGTON.

17.30, 49.30, 19.20, 19.30, 19.10 md.
2.4.1 TiMORE AND WASHINGTON.
2.4.30, 2.6.00, 20.00, 21.50 A. M., 11.00, 21.50,
2.3.40, 2.5.00, 70.00 P. M., 12.15 mdt.
2.5.10 F. M. Through to Long Branch, 5.00 F. M. 1700, 5.45,
4.30 F. M. Through to Long Branch, 5.00 F. M.
4.30 F. M. Through to Long Branch, 5.00 F. M.
4.30 F. M. Through to Point Pleasant, 10.00 A. M.
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4.30 F. M. Through to Long Branch, 10.00 A.
4.30 F. M. Through to Long Branch, 10.00 A.
4.30 baggage to destination.

(From Liberty st. only. Daily. Daily, except
Sunday. (Sundays only.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD. Leave New York City. Liberty St.

Chicago, Pittsburg (4.50 a.m. Chicago, Pittsburg (4.50 a.m. Chicago, Pittsburg (4.50 a.m. Chicago, Pittsburg (12.13 ngt (12.50 might Chicago, Columbus (13.00 pm (12.50 pm Diner, Pittsburg Chevelaud (13.00 pm (12.50 pm Diner, Pittsburg Limited (7.700 pm (6.55 pm Buffet, Chectanati, St. Louis (10.00 a.m. (9.55 pm Buffet, Chectanati, St. Louis (10.00 a.m. (9.55 pm Buffet, Chectanati, St. Louis (10.00 a.m. (9.55 pm Buffet, Norfolk (10.00 a.m. (9.55 pm Buffet, Norfolk (10.00 a.m. (9.55 pm Buffet, Washington, Balio (10.00 a.m. (9.55 pm Diner, Washington, Balio (10.00 a.m. (9.55 pm Diner, Washington, Balio (10.00 a.m. (9.55 pm Diner, Washington, Balio (10.00 a.m. (12.55 pm Diner, Washington, Balio (13.00 pm (12.55 pm Diner, Washington, Balio (13.00 pm (12.55 pm Diner, Washington, Balio (13.00 pm (12.55 pm Diner, Washington, Balio (10.00 pm (12.55 pm (

LACKAWANNA RAILROAD. Leave New York, foot Barelay and Christopher sts.

18:00 A. M.—For Binghamton, Syracuse and Utica.

19:00 A. M.—For Binghamton, Syracuse and Utica.

12:200 P. M.—For Buffalo and St. Louis.

12:200 P. M.—For Water Gap and Mt. Pocono.

14:00 P. M.—For Seranton and Plymouth—Buffet.

16:10 P. M.—For Buffalo and Chicago.

2:00 A. M.—For Buffalo and Chicago.

2:00 A. M.—For Buffalo and Chicago—Through.

Sleepers, open 9 P. M.

Tickets at 129, 1185, 113 Broadway, 52 Lafayette Pl.,

25 5th av, 153 West 125th st., 14 Park pl., N. V., and

325 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO.

from Proma R. R., 23d st. Five minutes. Cortlandt of Desu cases St. Station. R. DALLY. LAMITED. Stibuled Froetric Lubred, Discon Cas. Chelmast. Lou.v.c. St. Louis, V. gints Hot Springs.

5.55 A. M. DAHLY. Weetern Express. Pull mans. Dising Car and Conches for above points.

Tickets and Sicroing Car servine at office Chesa peaks A Ohio. 202 Broadway. Phone, 600 Franklish, or Offices Penna. R. B.

Mailroads.

Pennsylvania

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third street a Destrosses and Cortlandt Streets

137 The leaving time from Destrosses and
Continual Streets is five minutes tater than
that given below for Twenty-third Street Statime, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL—Limited to two Buffet
Parior Cars, New Yor to Finsburg Siceping Car
Pittsburg to Chicaco. No coaches to Pittsburg.

0:23 A. M. FAST JANE. Pittsburg and Cleveland.
0:25 A. M. PENNSYLA ANIA LIMITED. Pull
man Compartment. Steeping, Dining, Smoking and
Observation Cars. For Chicago. Cleveland. Toledo. Cincinnati, Indianacolis, Louisville, St. Louis.
1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.

—For Toledo. Louisville Cia Cincinnati, Indianapolits, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS — For Pittsburg, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

5:56 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS —For Chicago.
For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS — For Chicago.
For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS. —For Chicago.
For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS. — For Pittsburg. For Tolesio, except Saturday. Dining Cat. 7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS. For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxylle daily via Shenandoah Valley Poute. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday. doah Valley Ponte. Connects for Clevering ex-cept Sairriday.

8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPPESS - For Pittsburg. Cleveland, Nashville (via Citesinati and Louisville).

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

753, 825° 855, 10:10 (Destrosses and Cortlands Streets, 10:20, Obling Car), 10:36 (Dining Car), a 2:36 (Dining Car), a 2:36 (Dining Car), 2:36 (Destrosses and Cortlands Streets, 2:29, 2:25, ("Congressionsa Lim." all Parlor and Dining Car), 3:25, 4:25, (Dining Car), 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:25 (Dining Car), 3:25 (Dining Car), 3:25 (Dining Car), 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Bining Car), 8:25 P. M., 12:10 night
SOUTHERN RAIL WAY —Express, 2:25, 4:25 P. M.,
12:10 night daily.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE—Express, 8:25 A. M.,
and 9:25 P. M. daily.
SEAHOARD AIR LINE RAIL WAY.—"Florida
and Mctopolitan Limited." 12:55 P. M. daily.
Express, 1:10 night daily.
NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAIL WAY.—Por
Memphis and New Orleans 7:25 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAIL WAY.—8:55 A. M.,
and 4:55 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.
—7:55 A. M. week days and 9:55 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—8:25 A. M. and 2:25 P. M. week
days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vest builed
Trains. Huffet Parior Cars and Standard Coachea
on week-days. Parior Smoking Cat. Parior Cars.
Infine Car and Nandard Coaches on Sundays.
CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week days
for points on New York and Long Branch Railros,
(Form West Twenty third Street Station), 8:55 A. M.,
12:10, 22:5, 3:23, 4:10, 4:55 P. M. Sundays, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M. done Desbrosses and
Cortland Streets, 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 2:30, 3:40, 4:20,
2:10 and 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M.
FOR PHILLADELPHIA.
6:10 (Besbrosses and Cortland) Streets, 6:70, 7:25,
2:35 A. 25, 8:26, 8:26 @ 9:56 P. min. Limited), 10:16

ing Can, 6-55 (Bining Car), 7-55, 8-25, 8-25, P.M. 1240 right.

Ticket others Nos 461, 1196, 1254, 111 and 261 Broadway; 185 Fifth Avenue thelow 23d St.;: I Astor Bouse; West Twenty third Street Skation and stations foot of Dechrosses and Cortinout Streets, 4 Court Street, 8-59 Fulion Street, 28 Broadway and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn: Station, Persey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone 2014 Eighteenth Street for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service. allroad Cas Service.
B. HUTCHINSON,
General Manager, General Pass'r Agents
9 10-1901.

ERIE RAILROAD.

LEHICH VALLEY

Hamburg-American.

TWIN SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.

Every Thursday to

PLYMOUTH CHERIBOURG—HAMBURG.

Deutseniand, Oct. 3, 9 AM | Deutseniand, Oct. 3, 8 AM | A Victoria, Oct. 3, 18 AM A Victoria, Oct. 10, 10 AM | A Victoria, Nov. 7, 10 AM | Columbia, Oct. 15, 10 AM | 1 eutseniand, Dec. 12, 7 AM | TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.

Every Saturday to

Phornicia. Oct. 1, 10 230 AM | Prevoria. Nov. 2, 9 30 AM | Patricia. Oct. 12, 5 AM | Prevoria. Nov. 9, 3 PM | Waldersee. Oct. 10, 9 AM | Pharicia. Nov. 16, 8 AM | Pharicia. Nov. 2, 2 AM | Thurstonian | Thu

NEW YORK SOUTHAMPTON LONDON.
Philadelphia Oct.2, 16a, m. Philadelphia Oct.2, 16a, m. Philadelphia Oct. 23, 10a m.
St. Paul. Oct. 9, 10 a.m. St. Paul. Oct. 30, 10 a.m.
St. Louis, Oct. 16, 10 a.m. St. Louis Nov. 6, 10 a.m.

St. Louis, Oct. 16, 10 a.m. St. Louis, Nov. 6, 10 a.m.

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.

Priesland... Oct. 2, noon "Vaderland Oct. 16, noon
Southwark... Oct. 9, noon | Kensington, Oct. 23, noou

"New Twin Serew Steamers calling at Cherbourg.

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Piers 14 and 15 North River. Office, 73 Broadway. PIETS 14 and 15 North River. Office, 75 Broadway.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK LONDON.

MESABA Oct. 5, 11-20 A. M.

MINNEAPOLIS Oct. 5, 11-20 A. M.

MINNEAPOLIS Oct. 12, 9-30 A. M.

MINNEHAHA Oct. 19, 9-30 A. M.

MENOMINEE Oct. 25, 9 A. M.

MANITOU

ALL MODERN STEAMERS LUXUROUSLY

FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL

STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS,

FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM

NEW YORK TO ST. PANCHAS STATION, LON
DON FOR RATES, ETC. APPLY TO 1 B WAY.

by the New Steel Steamers "North Star" and "He ratio Hali" of the Maine Steamship Company
ARE DELIGHTFUL.



Por Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point and Newport News, Va., connecting for Festerburg, Buchmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.

Freight and Passenger steamers sail from Pier 24.

N. R., Bot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.

H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE. New York - Rotterdam via ficulogne sur-Mer.
Twin Serew S. S. 8,300 tons. ROTTERDAM
Saturday, Oct. 5, 10 A. M.
AMSTERDAM. Saturday, Oct. 12, 10 A. M.
Twin Serew S. S. 10,500 tons. STATENDAM
Apply to Gen'l Passenger Agency, 39 B. way, N. Y.

NEW YORK OUTENSTOWN LIVERPOOL.
CYMPIC Oct. I. S.A.M. Majestic Oct. 9, noon
Germanic Oct. 2, noon Oceanic Oct. 16, S.A.M.
For passage, freight and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE,
Pier 48, North River, Office, 9 Broadway, New York.

ANCHOR LINE. Gardenderer Pier 54, North River, food W. 24th at. 2. Conference of the Confer SOUTH CERMAN LIOSO STEAMSHIP CO.

CUNARD LINE TO LIVERPOOL